



Interactive Raytracing: The nirt Command

by Clifford Yapp

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14. ABSTRACT The nirt command casts individual rays according to user-specified options and reports back a wide variety of information about the model along the specified ray. It is extremely useful for tasks such as measuring the thickness of objects and identifying gaps between objects. When used within the multidevice graphics editor environment, NIRT will produce a visible ray path, coloring the ray according to the geometry encountered along the ray. It is also scriptable, allowing users to develop their own custom analysis routines.					
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1. About NIRT

The NIRT (Natalie’s Interactive Ray-Tracer) command line tool provides a user-level interface to the low-level routines defining the ray tracing logic, allowing a user to specify and cast an individual ray and tailor the information reported. It was originally written by Natalie L. Eberius and Paul J. Tanenbaum in the early 1990s, with additional updates by others over the years. Significant work was done by Bob Parker in the late 1990s to integrate NIRT with a multidevice graphics editor (MGED), resulting in wireframe visualization of ray paths and the Query Ray Control Panel.

2. NIRT: Basic Syntax and Operations

There are two environments within which NIRT can be used—inside the MGED interactive geometry editor and within its own command line interactive environment. Consequently, there are three command line environments where behavior needs to be described in this document: operating system command prompt, NIRT command prompt, and MGED command prompt (table 1).

Table 1. NIRT command line environments.

Command Line Environment	Command Type
Operating system command line prompt	Command
NIRT command prompt	Interactive command
MGED command prompt	MGED command

2.1 Command Line Help

NIRT provides an *h* option which prints out a list of available options and command syntax:

```
user@machine ~ $ nirt --h
Usage: 'nirt [options] model.g objects...'
Options:
-b          back out of geometry before first shot
-B n       set rt_bot_minpieces=n
-e script  run script before interacting
-f sfile   run script sfile before interacting
-L         list output formatting options
-M         read matrix, cmds on stdin
-O action  handle overlap claims via action
-s         run in silent (non-verbose) mode
-u n       set use_air=n (default 0)
-v         run in verbose mode
-x v       set librt(3) diagnostic flag=v
-X v       set nirt diagnostic flag=v
```

2.2 Loading a Model

There will be a number of models used to illustrate various NIRT behaviors, all of which will be centered around regions created with various combinations of 2-mm arb8 cubes (figure 1). The left cube is centered at $(-2, 0, 0)$, the center cube at $(0, 0, 0)$, and the right cube at $(2, 0, 0)$. One additional arb8 will be defined to overlap the center cube with side lengths in the z direction of 4 mm. The various models based off of these primitives will be read from a database called `nirt_example.g`.

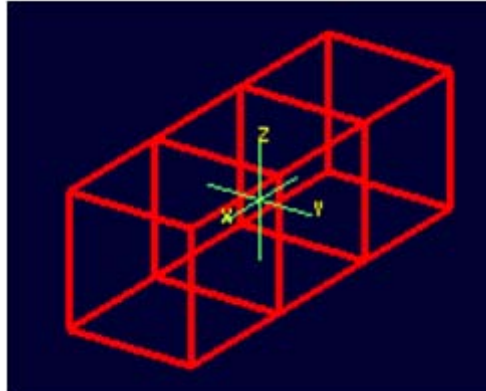


Figure 1. Wireframe view of the three arb8 cubes which will be used to build example models for illustrating NIRT behavior.

Although there are many **nirt** options available, only the database name and objects are essential to get started:

```
nirt { model.g} { objects}
```

where *objects* is a list of objects in the database separated by spaces. To begin, select the object *center_cube.r* object with interactive command line NIRT. The form of the command is:*

```
nirt nirt_example.g center_cube.r
```

This starts up the NIRT command line interactive environment:

```
BRL-CAD Release 7.13.0  Natalie's Interactive Ray Tracer
Tue, 26 Aug 2008 23:21:32 -0400, Compilation 2
user@localhost:/usr/brlcad
Database file: 'nirt_example.g'
Building the directory...
Get trees...
```

*To quickly find out what objects are in a database, use the commands **mgd -c nirt_example.g tops** to see all top-level objects and **mgd -c nirt_example.g ls** to see all objects in the model.

```

Prepping the geometry...
Object 'center_cube.r' processed
Database title: 'Example BRL-CAD Database'
Database units: 'mm'
model_min = (-1, -1, -1)    model_max = (1, 1, 1)
nirt>

```

The first three lines identify the release number, tool being used, date of compilation or date release was made, and user. The fourth line identifies the database file. The next three lines are informational messages relating to model setup. The database title and units are then printed. The last pieces of information, `model_min` and `model_max`, are the outer bounds of the objects specified.

2.3 Shooting a Ray

With the example loaded into NIRT, the `s` interactive command is used to shoot a ray:

```

nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
center_cube.r      (    1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)    2.0000    0.0000

```

What happened and what do these results mean? Table 2 breaks down the structure of the report. Because the ray only hit `center_cube.r`, only `center_cube.r` appears in the report. (Remember, NIRT was only supplied with `center_cube.r` for a target object to begin with.) Many examples of real-world NIRT usage will have much more complex geometries and hence longer reports.

Table 2. Interactive command `s` report breakdown.

Report Element	Meaning
Origin	Origination point of the ray (NOT the model origin)
x y z	Coordinates in the reference frame of the model
h v d	Coordinates in the reference frame of the view
Direction	Direction in which the ray is traced; reported as a unit vector in model coordinates and as an azimuth/elevation angle pair
Region name	Name of region as recorded in database file
Entry (x y z)	Point at which ray first enters the region
LOS	Line-of-sight thickness. In this basic instance, it is equivalent to the thickness of the object along the ray vector.
Obliq_in	Obliquity of the ray at the point of entry into the region (0 in this case because the ray happened to be perpendicular to the surface in question)
Attrib	Additional attributes the region in question has assigned and the user requested (in this case, none were requested)

2.4 Moving the Origination Point

If we move the origin to some point other than the sphere center, a different ray is cast and the reported intersections change. The **xyz** interactive command will print the current origin if given no arguments and accept a list of points to change the origin:

```
nirt> xyz
(x, y, z) = (0.00, 0.00, 0.00)
nirt> xyz 0 0 .5
nirt> xyz
(x, y, z) = (0.00, 0.00, 0.50)
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.50000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.5000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
center_cube.r      (  1.0000    0.0000    0.5000)    2.0000    0.0000
```

2.5 Backing Out of a Model

Although in both previous cases, the ray's origin was inside the cube, NIRT backed up to the point of first intersection along the indicated vector to report both LOS thickness and entry. This behavior is specific to the case of an origination point *inside* a region. In the case where the origination point of the ray is between two objects belonging to the same region, NIRT will report only those portions of the region along its path forward. To ensure that a ray always starts outside the *entire* geometry, the **backout** interactive command is used.* The backout command moves the starting point outside the bounding box of the model. This ensures that all segments along a given ray path will be reported. As an illustration, reload `nirt_example.g` and this time specify `left_and_right_cubes.r` (defined as the combination of `left_cube.s` and `right_cube.s`). Cast rays before and after backout:

```
nirt> q
Quitting...

user@machine ~ $ nirt nirt_example.g left_and_right_cubes.r
BRL-CAD Release 7.13.0  Natalie's Interactive Ray Tracer
  Tue, 26 Aug 2008 23:21:32 -0400, Compilation 2
  user@localhost:/usr/brlcad
Database file: 'nirt_example.g'
Building the directory...
Get trees...
Prepping the geometry...
Object 'left_and_right_cubes.r' processed
Database title: 'Example BRL-CAD Database'
Database units: 'mm'
model_min = (-3, -1, -1)    model_max = (3, 1, 1)
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)    2.0000    0.0000
nirt> backout 1
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
```

*To perform this operation automatically when the model is loaded, supply the *b* flag to **nirt** at startup: **nirt -b**.

Region Name	Entry (x y z)	LOS	Obliq_in	Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r (3.0000 0.0000 0.0000)		2.0000	0.0000	
left_and_right_cubes.r (-1.0000 0.0000 0.0000)		2.0000	0.0000	

In the first raytrace, *left_and_right_cubes.r* did not backtrack to generate its LOS thickness value, and when the backout option was applied, *left_and_right_cubes.r* gained an extra entry. The double report for *left_and_right_cubes.r* is not a mistake; the ray did indeed enter and exit the region twice once the **backout** interactive command changed the origination point.

It is important to understand that the **backout** interactive command does not permanently change the origination point of the ray; it requests an automatic adjustment of the origination point based on the model for the casting of the ray and then restores the original specified origination point. If the user no longer wishes to have NIRT back the origination point out of the model, deactivating the backout flag (supplying 0 to the **backout** interactive command) will restore the nonbackout point. If the **xyz** interactive command is used to change the origination point while backout is activated, the backout routine will back out from the new point. For example:

```
nirt> backout 0
nirt> xyz
(x, y, z) = (0.00, 0.00, 0.00)
nirt> xyz 0 0.5
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.50000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.5000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000 0.0000 0.5000)  2.0000  0.0000
nirt> backout 1
nirt> xyz
(x, y, z) = (0.00, 0.00, 0.50)
nirt> backout 0
nirt> xyz
(x, y, z) = (0.00, 0.00, 0.50)
nirt> backout 1
nirt> xyz 0 0.8
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.80000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.8000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r ( 3.0000 0.0000 0.8000)  2.0000  0.0000
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000 0.0000 0.8000)  2.0000  0.0000
nirt> backout 0
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.80000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.8000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000 0.0000 0.8000)  2.0000  0.0000
nirt>
```

2.6 Changing the Direction of the Ray

The other fundamental operation needed to make NIRT usable is changing the direction of the ray. This is achieved with the **dir** interactive command, which either prints out the current direction unit vector (if no arguments are supplied) or takes x, y, and z components of a vector

separated by spaces and changes the direction. To make interpreting the results easier for this example, the origination point of the ray is first returned to the origin:

```
nirt> xyz 0 0 0
nirt> dir
(x, y, z) = (-1.00, 0.00, 0.00)
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (-0.00000000 -0.00000000)
Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000
nirt> dir -1 -.5 0
nirt> dir
(x, y, z) = (-0.89, -0.45, 0.00)
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-0.89442719 -0.44721360 0.00000000) (az el) = (26.56505118 -0.00000000)
Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000   -0.5000    0.0000)  1.1180   26.5651
nirt> dir 0 0 1
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 1.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 -90.00000000)
You missed the target
nirt>
```

The first shot in the default -x direction intersects one of the sections. The second shot changes the aim slightly off the -x axis, with different results—the LOS thickness is now longer. Obliq_in changed as well because the ray is no longer perpendicular to the tangent at the point of intersection. Notice that the direction was not specified using a unit vector but was reported as one; the conversion to a unit vector is handled automatically by NIRT. The third shot is a more drastic change of direction, from the -x to positive z. As there are no portions of the region present along that path, a miss is reported.

2.7 Reporting of Overlaps

In many cases, a geometry will have overlaps: errors where a model is assigning two physical regions to one volume. To demonstrate this behavior, NIRT is reloaded with *overlap_example*:

```
nirt> q
Quitting...

user@machine ~ $ nirt nirt_example.g overlap_example
BRL-CAD Release 7.13.0  Natalie's Interactive Ray Tracer
  Tue, 26 Aug 2008 23:21:32 -0400, Compilation 2
  user@localhost:/usr/brlcad
Database file: 'nirt_example.g'
Building the directory...
Get trees...
Prepping the geometry...
Object 'overlap_example' processed
Database title: 'Example BRL-CAD Database'
Database units: 'mm'
model_min = (-3, -1, -2)    model_max = (3, 1, 2)
nirt> backout 1
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (7.48331477 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
```



```

Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS Obliq_in Attrib
all_cubes.r          ( 3.0000 0.0000 0.0000) 6.0000 0.0000
OVERLAP: 'center_overlap.r' and 'all_cubes.r' xyz_in=(1 0 0) los=2
nirt>

```

The last line in the preceding report is reporting that the regions *all_cubes.r* and *center_overlap.r* are both claiming the same volume, starting at (1, 0, 0) and continuing to do so for 2 mm per the LOS thickness. If the direction and origin are changed to shoot along the z axis:

```

nirt> dir 0 0 -1
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 7.48331477) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 -1.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 90.00000000)
Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS Obliq_in Attrib
center_overlap.r      ( 0.0000 0.0000 2.0000) 1.0000 0.0000
OVERLAP: 'center_overlap.r' and 'all_cubes.r' xyz_in=(0 0 1) los=2
all_cubes.r          ( 0.0000 0.0000 1.0000) 2.0000 0.0000
center_overlap.r      ( 0.0000 0.0000 -1.0000) 1.0000 0.0000
nirt>

```

Along that vector, *center_overlap.r* is encountered first, then *all_cubes.r* intersecting with *center_overlap.r*.*

It should be pointed out that overlaps are usually regarded as modeling errors and need to be corrected unless they are below some previously established threshold for precision in the model. One of the potential uses of NIRT is to provide detailed information on which regions are overlapping and where, although tools such as **rtcheck** typically provide more comprehensive summaries of overlap problems.

3. Graphical Visualization: NIRT in MGED

The command line interaction provided by NIRT has few options for graphic visualization, but MGED allows the use and visualization of NIRT rays. MGED provides a **nirt** command, but rather than starting an interactive environment, each invocation of the MGED **nirt** command casts one ray and returns a report, together with information allowing MGED to graphically plot the ray on its wireframe view.

*The last two lines that appear in the output when the direction vector is changed are a result of how the raytracing library keeps track of regions internally. Even when in an overlap, the ray is considered to be in only one region at a time. In this particular overlap situation, it might be either region, so **librt** selects the region with the lowest bit number (for more information, see `rt_defoverlap` in `librt/bool.c`). If the ray happens to exit the lowest bit number region when it exits the overlap, the active region changes again and another line is generated. Ultimately, the difference is inconsequential and can be disregarded. Both reports contain the key information: the overlap to be removed.

3.1 Basic Usage

The most important thing to remember when starting to use NIRT in MGED is that the ray direction is always perpendicular to the viewing plane. In other words, the user is looking in the direction in which the ray will be cast. There is no option to choose a different direction from the MGED command line; as a consequence, it may initially look like nothing has happened in the MGED wireframe. The report on the command line will print out, but the user will have to change the direction from which the model is being viewed in MGED before the graphical results will be visible.

Another important point to remember about using NIRT in MGED is that the user does not specify objects as arguments to the MGED **nirt** command. Even if supplied with objects, it will not use them—the objects used are those active in MGED's wireframe view.

For example, load `nirt_example.g` in MGED, **draw center_cube.r**, set the view direction to a front view looking down the negative x axis, and run the MGED **nirt** command (figure 2):

```
mged> draw center_cube.r
mged> ae 0 0
mged> nirt

Firing from view center...
Origin (x y z) = (0.00 0.00 0.00) (h v d) = (0.00 0.00 0.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.0000 -0.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (0.00 -0.00)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in
center_cube.r      (  1.000   0.000   0.000)    2.00   0.000

mged>
```

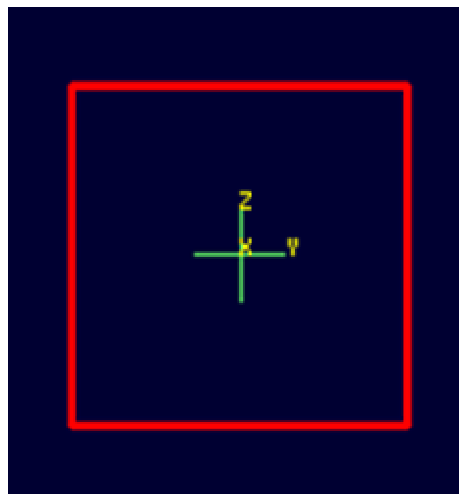


Figure 2. View of wireframe immediately after running NIRT within MGED.

Select the MGED view window and press “3” to view the path of the ray (figure 3).

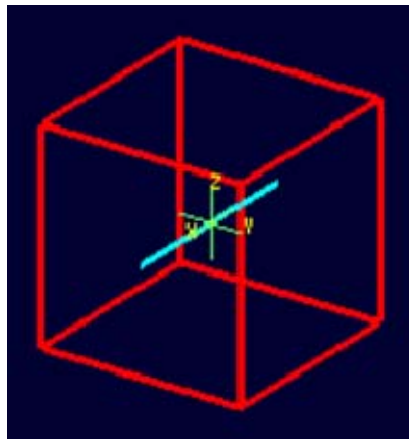


Figure 3. View of wireframe after changing view direction, showing path of NIRT ray.

Because the ray encountered only a single region, the only visible path drawn is the intersection path of the ray and the region (the light blue line). The region intersection was backed out to the first intersection with that region, despite the origination point of the ray being at the center of the sphere.

Note: When a miss is reported by NIRT, no line is drawn in the wireframe view.

3.2 Backing Out With NIRT in MGED

Because NIRT’s interactive mode cannot be used while in MGED, the *b* flag must be provided to the invocation of the MGED **nirt** command to back out the origination point while using NIRT within MGED. For comparison purposes, it is more instructive to examine *left_and_right_cubes.r* than *center_cube.r*. To generate a “no backout” control view, the display is cleared, *left_and_right_cubes.r* is drawn, the view direction is set, NIRT (no *b* flag) is run, and the view is switched to view the ray path (figure 4):

```
mged> B left_and_right_cubes.r
mged> ae 0 0
mged> nirt

Firing from view center...
Origin (x y z) = (0.00 0.00 0.00) (h v d) = (0.00 0.00 0.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.0000 -0.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (0.00 -0.00)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in
region1.r          ( -300.000    0.000    0.000)  100.00  0.000

mged> ae 90 0
mged>
```

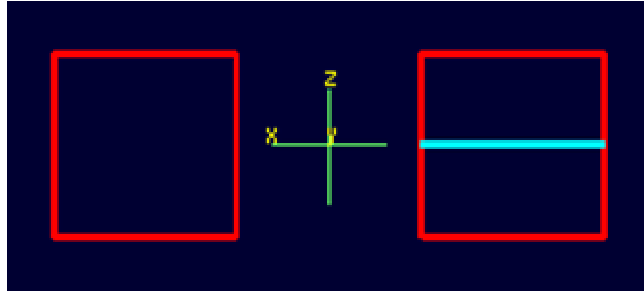


Figure 4. View of NIRT ray intersecting *left_and_right_cubes.r* with ray origin at the global origin.

The ray did indeed intersect a solid area as indicated in the report but only in one of the two cubes making up the region. Repeating the steps using the *b* flag to back the origination point out produces somewhat different results (figure 5):

```

mged> ae 0 0
mged> nirt -b

Firing from view center...
Origin (x y z) = (6.63 0.00 0.00) (h v d) = (0.00 0.00 0.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.0000 -0.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (0.00 -0.00)

```

Region Name	Entry (x y z)	LOS	Obliq_in
left_and_right_cubes.r (3.000 0.000 0.000)	0.000	2.00	0.000
left_and_right_cubes.r (-1.000 0.000 0.000)	0.000	2.00	0.000

```

mged> ae 90 0

```

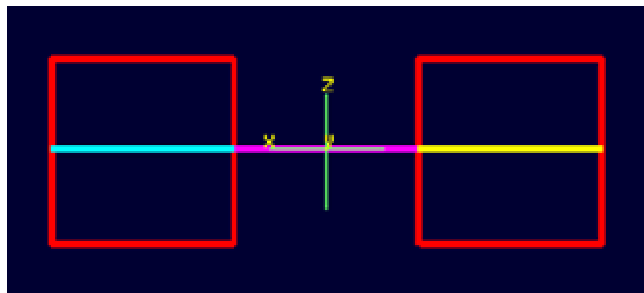


Figure 5. View of NIRT ray intersecting *left_and_right_cubes.r* with ray origin backed out of the region.

Notice that the ray path is now drawn over a much larger area and multiple colors are used. The colors have significance; the purple segment in the NIRT ray path corresponds to the empty area or “gap” between the two solid areas.

3.3 Ray Segment Coloring With NIRT and MGED

NIRT uses colors to visually represent the information seen in text form in its report (table 3). To illustrate these outputs, a series of cube configurations will be examined. First, all three are

Table 3. Ray segment coloring conventions.

Property	Color
Solid	Alternates between blue and yellow
Gap	Purple
Overlap	White

drawn at once, the viewing direction is set to the -x direction, **nirt -b** is run, and the view is changed to see the results (figure 6):

```
mged> B left_cube.r center_cube.r right_cube.r
mged> ae 0 0
mged> nirt -b

Firing from view center...
Origin (x y z) = (6.63 0.00 0.00) (h v d) = (0.00 0.00 0.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.0000 -0.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (0.00 -0.00)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in
right_cube.r      (  3.000  0.000  0.000)    2.00  0.000
center_cube.r      (  1.000  0.000  0.000)    2.00  0.000
left_cube.r       ( -1.000  0.000  0.000)    2.00  0.000

mged> ae 90 0
```

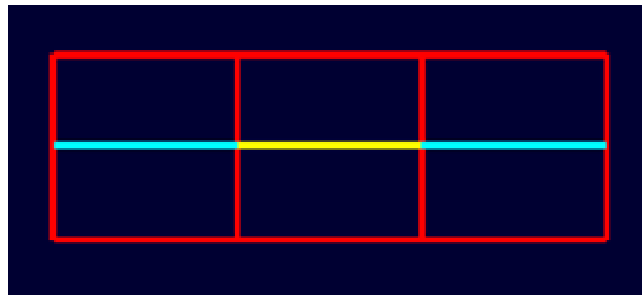


Figure 6. Side view of aligned individual arb8 cubes with a single NIRT ray passing through all three cubes.

There are three regions present according to the text report. The first region encountered is that associated with *right_cube.r*, and the portion of the ray intersection in that region is light blue. The second region, *center_cube.r*, has its intersection with the yellow ray. Note the color of the intersection in *left_cube.r* is the same as that shown for *right_cube.r*. It is important to realize that the same intersection color in two different areas does NOT imply that they are the same region, material, etc., nor do different colors guarantee that noncontiguous geometric areas are in different regions. The color swap is simply an aid when viewing two different contiguous solid regions that would otherwise be indistinguishable visually. For example, if all three cubes were unioned into a single region, the wireframe would look identical but the region report would be very different. In that case, there would be only one region, and only one line color would be needed (figure 7). To illustrate:

```

mged> B all_cubes.r
mged> ae 0 0
mged> nirt -b

Firing from view center...

Origin (x y z) = (6.63 0.00 0.00) (h v d) = (0.00 0.00 0.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.0000 -0.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (0.00 -0.00)

      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in
all_cubes.r      (      3.000      0.000      0.000)      6.00      0.000

mged> ae 90 0

```

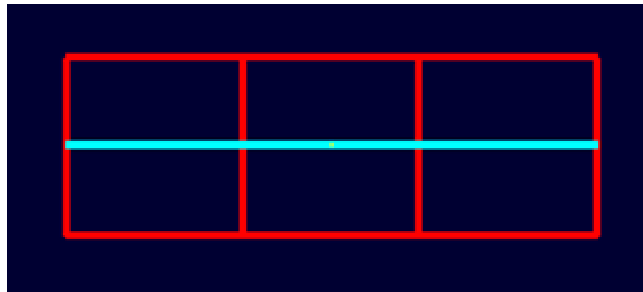


Figure 7. View of wireframe of three arb8 cubes combined into a single region with a NIRT ray passing through the region on the same path as that used for the individual arb8 cubes.

Without the color-changing mechanism, the two previous situations would have been visually identical despite having very different properties.

The other two situations that result in a color change are gaps and overlaps. A gap in NIRT is any area along the ray path after a solid portion of a region is encountered and before the last solid portion of a region is encountered that does not intersect a region. As an illustration, casting the same ray through just *left_cube.r* and *right_cube.r* results in a gap where *center_cube.r* was in the first example in this section (figure 8):

```

mged> B left_cube.r right_cube.r
mged> ae 0 0
mged> nirt -b

Firing from view center...

Origin (x y z) = (6.63 0.00 0.00) (h v d) = (0.00 0.00 0.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.0000 -0.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (0.00 -0.00)

      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in
right_cube.r      (      3.000      0.000      0.000)      2.00      0.000
left_cube.r      (     -1.000      0.000      0.000)      2.00      0.000

mged> ae 90 0

```

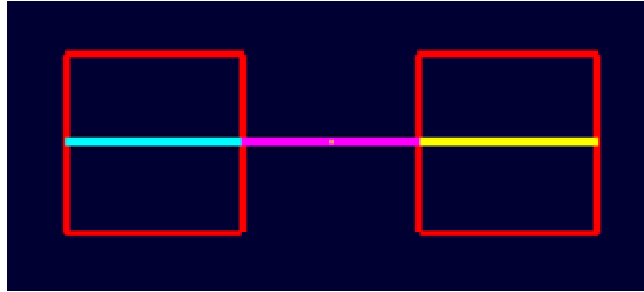


Figure 8. View of ray cast through only *left_cube.r* and *right_cube.r*.

To illustrate overlaps, both *center_cube.r* and *all_cubes.r* are drawn at the same time (figure 9):

```
mged> B all_cubes.r center_cube.r
mged> ae 0 0
mged> nirt -b

Firing from view center...
Origin (x y z) = (6.63 0.00 0.00) (h v d) = (0.00 0.00 0.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.0000 -0.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (0.00 -0.00)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in
all_cubes.r      ( 3.000 0.000 0.000)  6.00  0.000
OVERLAP: 'center_cube.r' and 'all_cubes.r' xyz_in=(1 0 0) los=2

mged> ae 90 0
```

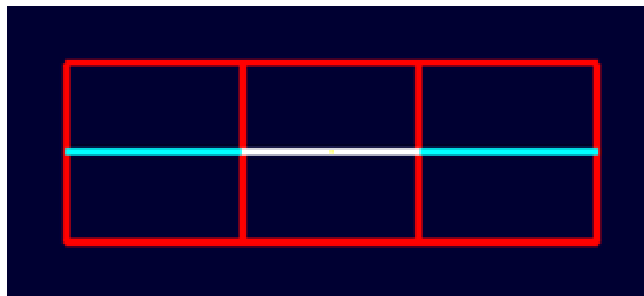


Figure 9. Example of an overlap region in a NIRT ray.

3.4 Mouse-Based NIRT Usage

In addition to providing a **nirt** command on the MGED command line, there is a mouse-based trigger that can be used. In the MGED menu, selecting Settings->Mouse Behavior->Query Ray will change the behavior of the mouse. Selecting the view window, placing the mouse at some point over the model, and performing a click will cast a ray in the view direction, centered at the point under the mouse pointer rather than the view center.

For this example, bring up *left_cube.r*, *center_cube.r*, and *right_cube.r*:

```
mged> B left_cube.r center_cube.r right_cube.r
mged>
```

To aid with aiming, the grid overlay (figure 10) is enabled from the menu: Settings->Grid->Draw Grid. Grid spacing is adjusted with Settings->Grid Spacing->Autosize:

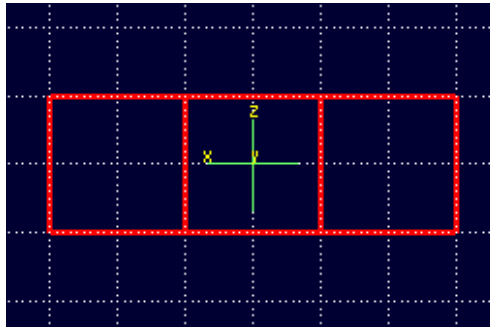


Figure 10. Grid overlay on MGED wireframe.

With the mouse behavior set to Query Ray, the following results are from casting rays at (approximately) the (-2 mm, 0 mm), (0 mm, 0 mm), and (2 mm, 0 mm) grid points:

```
Firing from (-1.992832, -4.000000, -0.028674)...
Origin (x y z) = (-1.99 -10.63 -0.03) (h v d) = (-1.99 -0.03 4.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-0.0000 1.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (-90.00 -0.00)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in
left_cube.r      ( -1.993 -1.000 -0.029)      2.00 0.000

Firing from (0.014337, -4.000000, -0.000000)...
Origin (x y z) = (0.01 -10.63 -0.00) (h v d) = (0.01 0.00 4.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-0.0000 1.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (-90.00 -0.00)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in
center_cube.r    ( 0.014 -1.000 0.000)      2.00 0.000

Firing from (2.021505, -4.000000, -0.028674)...
Origin (x y z) = (2.02 -10.63 -0.03) (h v d) = (2.02 -0.03 4.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-0.0000 1.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (-90.00 -0.00)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in
right_cube.r     ( 2.022 -1.000 -0.029)      2.00 0.000
```

Notice the entry points are off from the target values by small but significant amounts. A more precise way to do this analysis is to use the “snap to grid” feature. This feature is enabled by selecting Modes->Snap To Grid. Repeating this ray casts:

```
Firing from (-2.000000, -4.000000, -0.000000)...
Origin (x y z) = (-2.00 -10.63 -0.00) (h v d) = (-2.00 0.00 4.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-0.0000 1.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (-90.00 -0.00)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in
left_cube.r      ( -2.000 -1.000 0.000)      2.00 0.000

Firing from (0.000000, -4.000000, -0.000000)...
Origin (x y z) = (0.00 -10.63 -0.00) (h v d) = (-0.00 0.00 4.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-0.0000 1.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (-90.00 -0.00)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in
center_cube.r    ( 0.000 -1.000 0.000)      2.00 0.000
```



```

Firing from (2.000000, -4.000000, -0.000000)...
Origin (x y z) = (2.00 -10.63 -0.00) (h v d) = (2.00 0.00 4.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-0.0000 1.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (-90.00 -0.00)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in
right_cube.r      (      2.000      -1.000      0.000)      2.00      0.000

```

These values are exact thanks to the corrections provided by the snap to grid mode.

4. Configuring NIRT With the Query Ray Control Panel

When using NIRT within MGED, some of its settings can be changed through a graphical dialog found in the menu: MGED's Tools->Query Ray Control Panel. This section will describe the basic options. More advanced settings will be covered later.

4.1 Enabling and Disabling Mouse-Based NIRT Ray Casting

Earlier, mouse-based NIRT ray casting was enabled via a menu option. The Query Ray Control Panel offers a more convenient option for toggling the same behavior via the **Mouse Active** check box (figure 11) in the lower left corner of the dialog box. Selecting this check box and clicking **Apply** will activate the mouse as a trigger for a ray cast. Clearing the **Mouse Active** check box and clicking **Apply** will restore the default behavior.

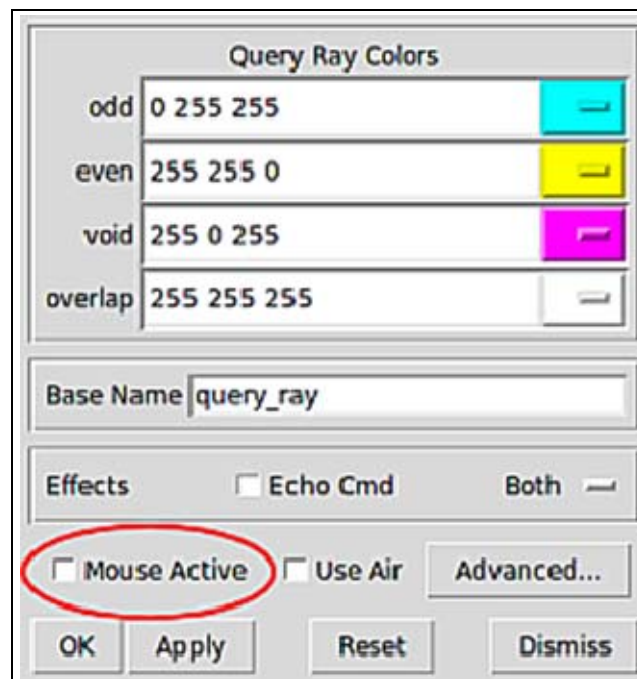


Figure 11. MGED's Query Ray Control Panel with the **Mouse Active** check box circled.

4.2 Customizing NIRT Coloring in MGED

Although the default colors normally work well, it is possible to adjust the colors used for regions, overlaps, and gaps via the Query Ray Control Panel (figure 12). The **odd** and **even** colors correspond to solid areas of regions, **void** is a gap between regions, and **overlap** is the color for overlapping regions. Select a color by typing in an RGB color designation directly or using the drop-down menu visible on the right end of each color entry (figure 13). If the default color listings are insufficient, the **Color Tool** can be used for more fine-tuned selection (figure 14).

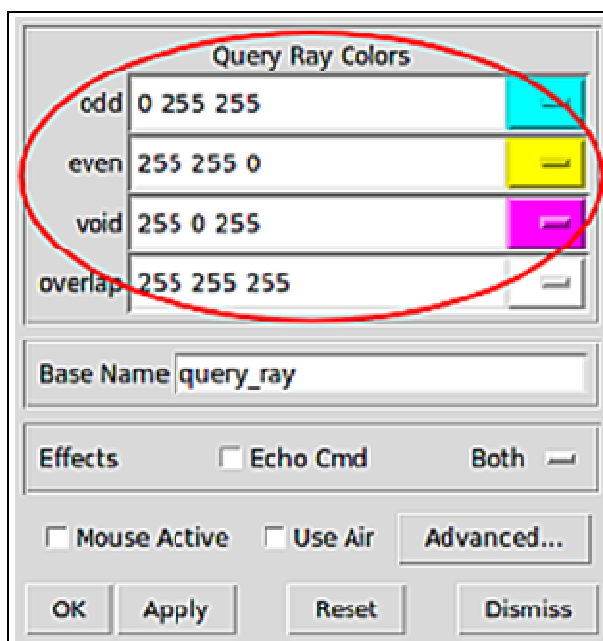


Figure 12. MGED's Query Ray Control Panel with the **Query Ray Colors** circled.

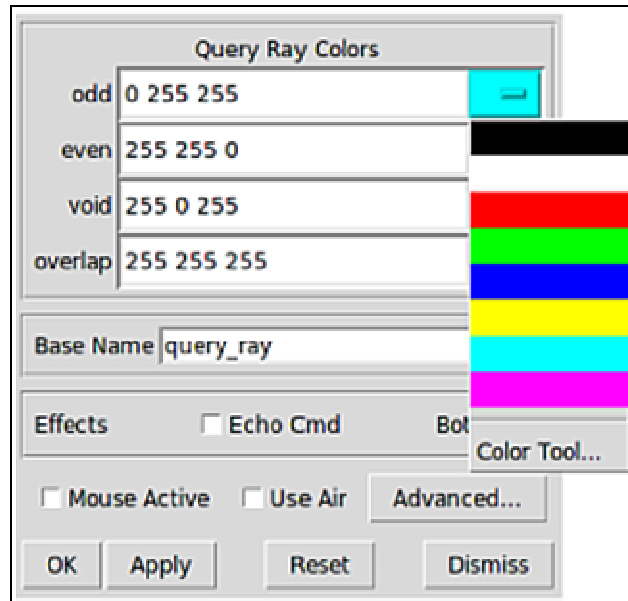


Figure 13. MGED's Query Ray Control Panel with an example color list selected.

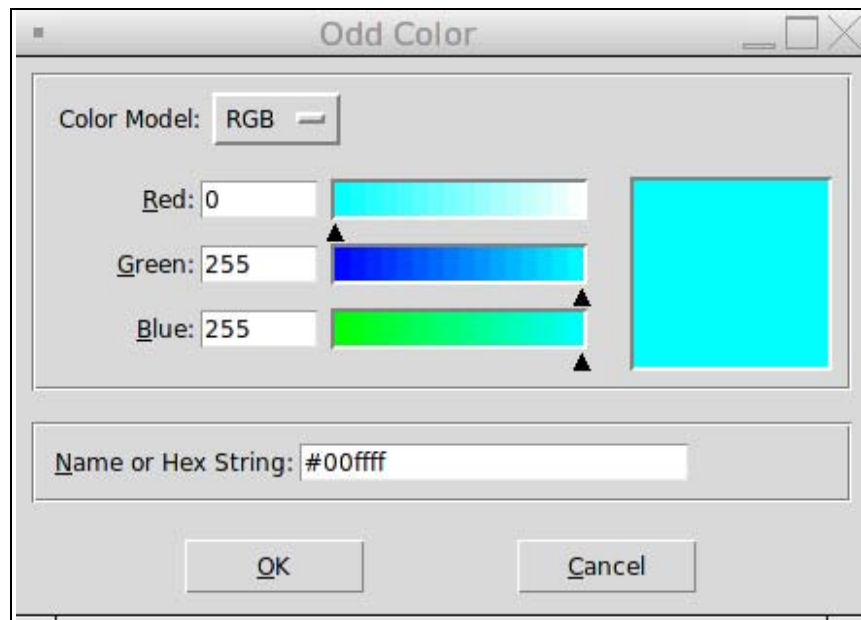


Figure 14. MGED's color tool.

4.3 Customizing the Pseudo-Primitive Base Name

MGED and NIRT use “pseudo” primitives to describe the actual graphical lines. They will not behave like “normal” primitives, but they do need a name. By default, these names are the string

“query_ray” and the color used for the string. For example, the pseudo-primitive list after running NIRT on the cube example (figure 15) with a gap is shown here:

```
mged> who p
query_rayffff00 query_rayffff query_rayff00ff
```

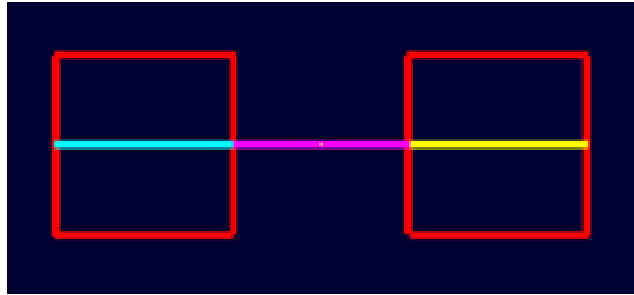


Figure 15. Wireframe view of a NIRT ray using multiple colors.

This naming convention is used almost completely as an internal mechanism by MGED and NIRT. For example, an `l` command on `query_rayffff` does not work:

```
mged> l query_rayffff
rt_db_get_internal(query_rayffff) failure
```

However, it is possible to use these names to erase the NIRT line segments from the drawing. For example, to remove the purple line segments from the wireframe, use the command:

```
mged> erase query_rayff00ff
```

This will remove only the purple line segment and leave the others (figure 16).

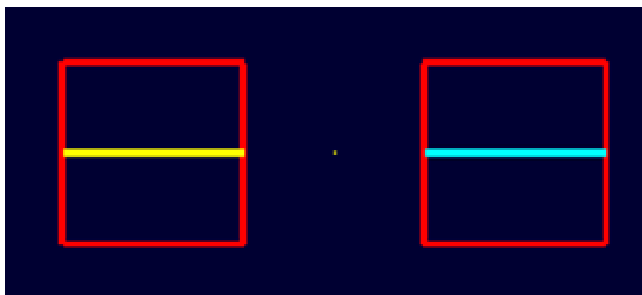


Figure 16. Wireframe view of the NIRT ray after erasing `query_rayff00ff`.

The Query Ray Control Panel also offers a way to customize the base name used for these pseudo-primitives (figure 17). Changing the **Base Name** from query_ray to line_segment and rerunning NIRT results in pseudo-primitives named:

```
mgcd> who p
line_segmentffff00 line_segmentffff line_segmentff00ff
```

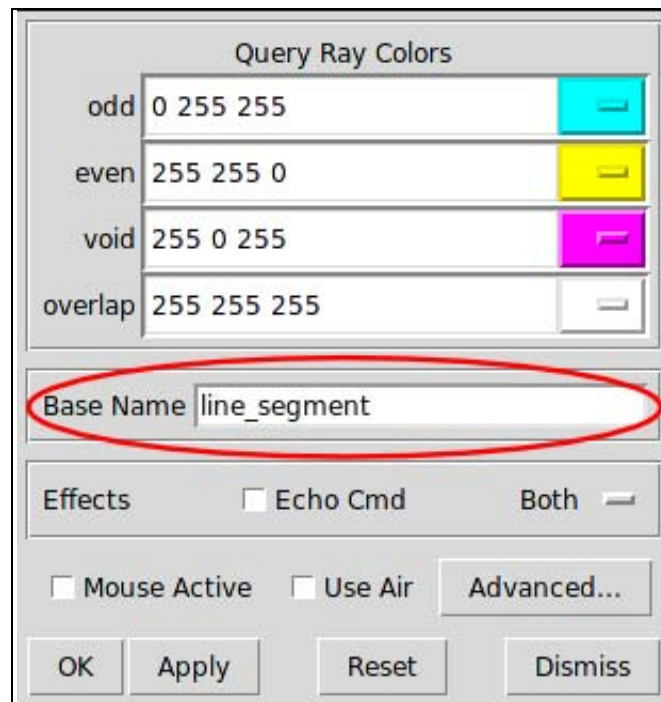


Figure 17. MGED's Query Ray Control Panel showing a new **Base Name**.

4.4 Echoing the Internal nirt Command

The **Echo Cmd** check box in the **Effects** row allows the user to enable/disable the printing of the internal **nirt** command being run by MGED (figure 18).

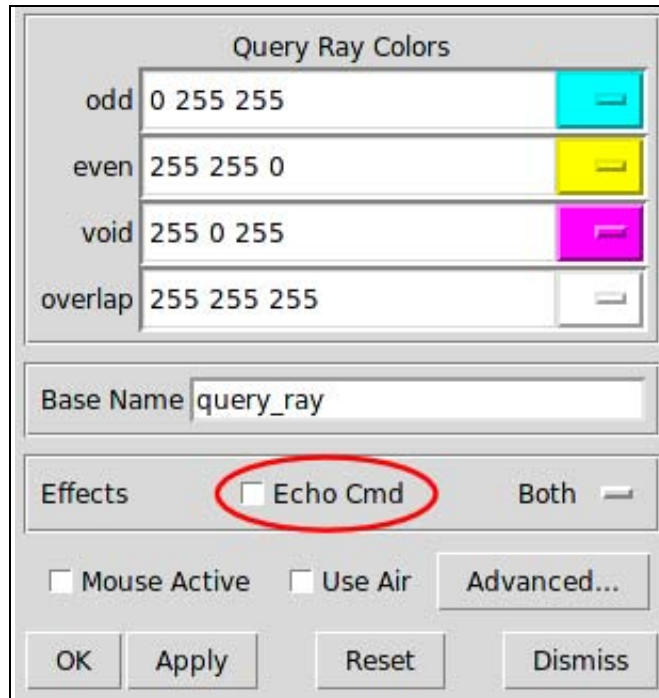


Figure 18. MGED's Query Ray Control Panel with the **Echo Cmd** check box circled.

For example, with **Echo Cmd** selected, casting a ray into the last example in the previous section results in:

```
nirt -e fmt r ""; fmt h ""; fmt p ""; fmt m ""; fmt o ""; fmt f ""; fmt g "" -e fmt p
"%e %e %e %e\ n" x_in y_in z_in los -e xyz 4.000000 0.022222 0.011111;dir -1.000000
-0.000000 0.000000; s -e fmt r "\ n" ; fmt p ""; fmt o "%e %e %e %e\ n" ov_x_in ov_y_in
ov_z_in ov_los -e xyz 4.000000 0.022222 0.011111;dir -1.000000 -0.000000 0.000000; s
-e fmt r "\ nOrigin (x y z) = (%.2f %.2f %.2f) (h v d) = (%.2f %.2f %.2f)\ nDirection
(x y z) = (%.4f %.4f %.4f) (az el) = (%.2f %.2f)\ n" x_orig y_orig z_orig h v d_orig
x_dir y_dir z_dir a e -e fmt h "      Region Name      Entry (x y z)
      LOS  Obliq_in\ n"; fmt p "%-20s (%9.3f %9.3f %9.3f) %8.2f %8.3f\ n" reg_name x_in
y_in z_in los obliq_in; fmt f ""; fmt m "You missed the target\ n"; fmt o "OVERLAP:
's' and 's' xyz_in=(%g %g %g) los=%g\ n" ov_reg1_name ov_reg2_name ov_x_in ov_y_in
ov_z_in ov_los; fmt g "" -e xyz 4.000000 0.022222 0.011111;dir -1.000000 -0.000000
0.000000; s -b nirt_example.g right_cube.r center_cube.r left_cube.r

Firing from (4.000000, 0.022222, 0.011111)...
Origin (x y z) = (10.63 0.02 0.01) (h v d) = (0.02 0.01 4.00)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.0000 -0.0000 0.0000) (az el) = (0.00 -0.00)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in
right_cube.r      (      3.000      0.022      0.011)      2.00      0.000
center_cube.r      (      1.000      0.022      0.011)      2.00      0.000
left_cube.r      (     -1.000      0.022      0.011)      2.00      0.000
```

This feature is primarily useful for debugging or scripting outside of MGED. Additional information regarding debugging in NIRT can be found in appendix A.

4.5 Selecting Graphical and Textual Output

By default, NIRT in MGED outputs both graphical and text-based output. This is reflected in the drop-down menu on the right side of the **Effects** row in the Query Ray Control Panel, which is set to **Both** (figure 19). The other options in the drop-down menu allow the user to specify only **Graphics** (no text report is printed) or only **Text** (no ray path is drawn in the wireframe).

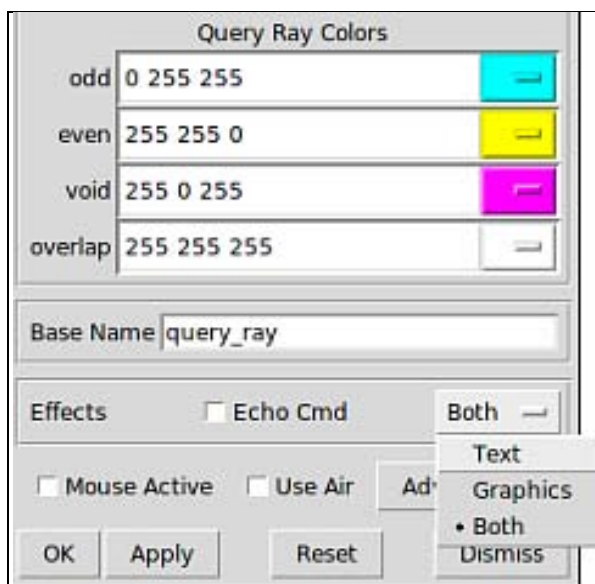


Figure 19. MGED's Query Ray Control Panel with the **Effects** drop-down menu shown.

5. Reporting Options

Up until this point, only the default output configuration of NIRT has been used. Much of the power of NIRT comes from taking that output and changing the format and information to supply precisely what is needed for any given purpose.

5.1 How to Change the Reporting Format

The *f* option allows NIRT to load customized formatting files that change its reporting style. In addition to the default style used thus far in this report, NIRT has several built-in options for convenient formatting. Running **nirt -L** prints out a list of available built-in formats with a description of each:

```

user@machine ~ $ nirt -L
csv-gap      - Comma Separated Value Output Formatting with Gap Reporting
entryexit    - Variation on Standard format that prints Entry and Exit points rather than LOS.
csv          - Comma Separated Value Output Formatting
gap2         - Reporting with Gap input point, output point and LOS
gap1         - Reporting with Gap Input Point and LOS
default      - Standard NIRT Reporting Format

```

To use a particular format, the name on the left (csv, gap1, etc.) is supplied as an argument to the *f* flag.

For example, cases where data needs to be imported into a spreadsheet can benefit from using comma-separated-variable (csv) output formatting. The individual cube regions are loaded and a ray cast:

```

user@machine ~ $ nirt -b -f csv nirt_example.g left_cube.r center_cube.r right_cube.r
BRL-CAD Release 7.13.0  Natalie's Interactive Ray Tracer
  Tue, 26 Aug 2008 23:21:32 -0400, Compilation 2
  user@localhost:/usr/brlcad
Database file: 'nirt_example.g'
Building the directory...
Get trees...
Prepping the geometry...
Objects 'left_cube.r' 'center_cube.r' 'right_cube.r' processed
Database title: 'Example BRL-CAD Database'
Database units: 'mm'
model_min = (-3, -1, -1)    model_max = (3, 1, 1)
nirt> s
Ray:
x_orig,y_orig,z_orig,d_orig,h,v,x_dir,y_dir,z_dir,az,el
6.63324958,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,-1.00000000,0.000000...

Results:
reg_name,path_name,reg_id,x_in,y_in,z_in,d_in,x_out,y_out,z_out,d_out,los,scaled_los,o...
"right_cube.r","/right_cube.r",1002,3.000000,0.000000,0.000000,3.000000,1.000000,0.000...
"center_cube.r","/center_cube.r",1000,1.000000,0.000000,0.000000,1.000000,-1.000000,0...
"left_cube.r","/left_cube.r",1001,-1.000000,0.000000,0.000000,-1.000000,-3.000000,0.00...

```

The output of the *s* command is then copied to a file (for example, test.csv) and imported into a spreadsheet (figure 20).

Since copying to a file is impractical in many cases, NIRT provides an interactive command called **dest** which can specify an output file. In the previous case, the test.csv file is created easily:

```

nirt> dest test.csv
nirt> s

```



```

Prepping the geometry...
Object 'left_and_right_cubes.r' processed
Database title: 'Example BRL-CAD Database'
Database units: 'mm'
model_min = (-3, -1, -1)    model_max = (3, 1, 1)
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r (  3.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000
GAP: xyz_in=(1 0 0) xyz_out=(-1 0 0) los=2
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000

```

5.2 Handling Attribute Reporting

The default command line reporting format lists an **Attrib** column where attributes may be printed but does not print any as default output. Including attributes in a NIRT report requires adding attributes in question to the attributes table using the **attr** command. For example, if the user wants the report to identify the **rgb** color being used for each region:

```

user@machine ~ $ nirt -b nirt_example.g left_cube_color.r center_cube_color.r right_cube_color.r
nirt> attr rgb
nirt> attr -p
"rgb"
nirt> s

Get trees...
Prepping the geometry...
Objects 'left_cube_color.r' 'center_cube_color.r' 'right_cube_color.r' processed
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
right_cube_color.r (  3.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000 rgb=255/0/0
center_cube_color.r (  1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000 rgb=0/255/0
left_cube_color.r  (-1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000 rgb=0/0/255

```

Notice how the report now includes the **rgb** attribute for each region. The *p* flag prints the current list of attributes to include. In the previous case, it's simply the "rgb" attribute. An *f* option can be supplied to flush all entries and clear the table.

```

nirt> attr -f
nirt> attr -p

```

Multiple attributes can also be specified:

```

nirt> attr rgb region
nirt> attr -p
"rgb"
"region"
nirt> s

Get trees...
Prepping the geometry...
Objects 'left_cube_color.r' 'center_cube_color.r' 'right_cube_color.r' processed
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)

```

```

Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
right_cube_color.r (   3.0000   0.0000   0.0000) 2.0000  0.0000 rgb=255/0/0 region=R
center_cube_color.r (   1.0000   0.0000   0.0000) 2.0000  0.0000 rgb=0/255/0 region=R
left_cube_color.r  (  -1.0000   0.0000   0.0000) 2.0000  0.0000 rgb=0/0/255 region=R

```

If the user wishes to add yet another attribute, it could be appended to the current list with another **attr** command.

To provide attributes to the list on startup, the **A** option will add its arguments to the list:

```

user@machine ~ $ nirt -b -A rgb nirt_example.g left_cube_color.r center_cube_color.r
right_cube_color.r
BRL-CAD Release 7.13.0  Natalie's Interactive Ray Tracer
  Mon, 25 Aug 2008 15:14:03 -0400, Compilation 1
  user@localhost:/usr/brlcad
Database file: 'nirt_example.g'
Building the directory...
Get trees...
Prepping the geometry...
Objects 'left_cube_color.r' 'center_cube_color.r' 'right_cube_color.r' processed
Database title: 'Example BRL-CAD Database'
Database units: 'mm'
model_min = (-3, -1, -1)    model_max = (3, 1, 1)
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000...)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
right_cube_color.r (   3.0000   0.0000   0.0000) 2.0000  0.0000 rgb=255/0/0
center_cube_color.r (   1.0000   0.0000   0.0000) 2.0000  0.0000 rgb=0/255/0
left_cube_color.r  (  -1.0000   0.0000   0.0000) 2.0000  0.0000 rgb=0/0/255

```

Note: Reporting attributes when running NIRT from within MGED is more involved. This will be covered later.

5.3 Changing Units

By default, NIRT's interactive command line mode reads and writes all dimensions in millimeters, regardless of the units set in the geometry file. This is configurable via the **units** command, which will accept mm, cm, m, in, and ft as arguments or print the current unit with no arguments. Using *center_cube.r* as an example:

```

nirt> units
units = 'mm'
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (3.46410162 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
center_cube.r (   1.0000   0.0000   0.0000) 2.0000  0.0000
nirt> units m
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.00346410 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib

```

```

center_cube.r      (   0.0010   0.0000   0.0000)   0.0020   0.0000
nirt> units in
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.13638195 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
center_cube.r      (   0.0394   0.0000   0.0000)   0.0787   0.0000
nirt> units ft
nirt> s
Origin (x y z) = (0.01136516 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
center_cube.r      (   0.0033   0.0000   0.0000)   0.0066   0.0000

```

When run from within MGED, NIRT uses the current units set within the MGED environment.

6. Other Options

6.1 Silent and Verbose Modes

NIRT supports two behaviors associated with output verbosity. The interactive command line environment uses the verbose mode by default. Verbose mode prints out the headers containing information about the BRL-CAD version number, database name, database title, etc., and also provides the “**nirt>**” command prompt label. Silent mode used by default inside the MGED command window does not print any headers or prompt label.

When generating large numbers of results, it is sometimes desirable to switch to silent mode on the command line. This is accomplished by supplying the *s* option to **nirt**. Similarly, in the MGED window, supplying the *v* option will produce the full text output of NIRT’s interactive mode in the MGED window.

6.2 Using Air Regions

Air regions have a special status in BRL-CAD, and by default, NIRT does not report them. If the user does wish to have air regions reported, the *u* option is supplied with an argument of 1 to activate air region reporting. This is illustrated with a *center_cube_air.r* object:

```

user@machine $ nirt -s -b -u 0 -f gap2 nirt_example.g left_and_right_cubes.r center_cube_air.r
s
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r (   3.0000   0.0000   0.0000)   2.0000   0.0000
GAP: xyz_in=(1 0 0) xyz_out=(-1 0 0) los=2
left_and_right_cubes.r (  -1.0000   0.0000   0.0000)   2.0000   0.0000

user@machine $ nirt -s -b -u 1 -f gap2 nirt_example.g left_and_right_cubes.r center_cube_air.r
s

```

```

Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r ( 3.0000  0.0000  0.0000) 2.0000 0.0000
center_cube_air.r  ( 1.0000  0.0000  0.0000) 2.0000 0.0000
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000  0.0000  0.0000) 2.0000 0.0000

```

In the first case, area in between the cubes of *left_and_right_cubes.r* is reported as a gap when gap reporting is enabled. In the second case, *center_cube_air.r* is treated as a region, and a new region report line is generated instead of a gap report.

The Query Ray Control Panel also offers a way to select the Use Air option (figure 21):

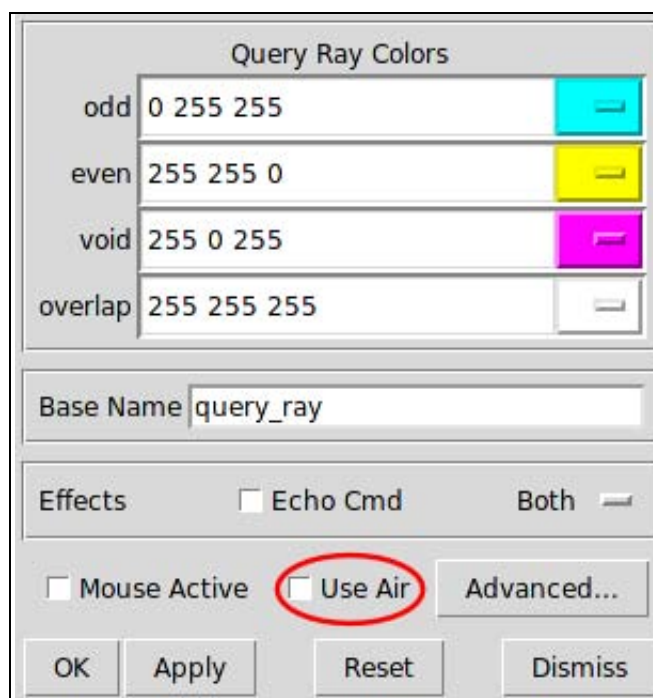


Figure 21. MGED's Query Ray Control Panel showing the **Use Air** check box.

6.3 Reading an Orientation Matrix and Commands

This option is seldom used manually from the command line. Its primary purpose is to allow MGED's **saveview** command to generate scripts that allow commands run on MGED views to be repeated on the command line. By default, the **saveview** MGED command generates scripts to run **rt**, so it is necessary to specify **nirt** with **saveview**'s *e* option; for example, **saveview -e nirt tsv.script**. Typically, the **saveview** MGED command generates scripts with a few other options included, but the important parts are the orientation matrix and eyepoint:

```
#!/bin/sh
nirt -M nirt_example.g 'right_cube.r' 'center_cube.r' 'left_cube.r' <<EOF
orientation 2.480973490458727e-01 4.765905732660485e-01 7.480973490458729e-01 \
3.894348305183902e-01;
eye_pt 6.000000000000000e+00 4.201245229258262e+00 3.415539237722919e+00;
```

When this script is run, a NIRT report is generated for a ray cast in the same direction as that which would have been cast in the original MGED view where the **saveview** command was run:

```
machine:~ user$ sh tsv.script
Origin (x y z) = (6.000000000 4.20124523 3.41553924) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 8.0819)
Direction (x y z) = (-0.74240388 -0.51983679 -0.42261826) (az el) = (35.00000000 25.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
right_cube.r      (  1.4281  1.0000  0.8130)  0.5767  58.6787
center_cube.r      (  1.0000  0.7002  0.5693)  2.6940  42.0634
left_cube.r        ( -1.0000 -0.7002 -0.5693)  0.5767  42.0634
```

Notice the *az* and *el* reported are 35 and 25, which correspond to the settings for those values in MGED when **saveview** was run.

7. Scripting NIRT

As mentioned in the output formatting section, hand-copying NIRT output can be an inconvenient way to store results, particularly in cases where large numbers of rays will be cast. In such cases, it is possible to automate NIRT usage with scripting.

7.1 Command Line Scripts: The *e* Option

The most straightforward approach to supplying NIRT with a series of commands is to do so in a string from the command line using the *e* option. The format of such a string is **nirt -e “command1; command2; ... commandn” model.g object**. For example, to cast a ray in the negative *z* direction and avoid interactive mode, the following would work:

```
user@machine ~ $ nirt -b -s -e "dir 0 0 -1; s; q" nirt_example.g all_cubes.r
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 6.63324958) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 -1.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 90.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
all_cubes.r        (  0.0000  0.0000  1.0000)  2.0000  0.0000
```

It’s important to be aware that the order of *e* and *f* options matters. They are read in from left to right, and each option is aware of the effects of the previous options. Using the gap format with the *left_and_right_cubes.r* object, both orders of the *e* and *f* options produce different results:

```

user@machine ~ $ nirt -b -s -f gap2 -e "s; q" nirt_example.g left_and_right_cubes.r
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r (  3.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000
GAP: xyz_in=(1 0 0) xyz_out=(-1 0 0) los=2
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000

user@machine ~ $ nirt -b -s -e "s; q" -f gap2 nirt_example.g left_and_right_cubes.r
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r (  3.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000

```

In the second case, the arguments to *e* were executed before the formatting change was reached. A final illustration of this behavior uses multiple instances of the *e* and *f* options:

```

user@machine ~ $ nirt -b -s -e "s" -f gap2 -e "s; q" nirt_example.g left_and_right_cubes.r
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r (  3.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r (  3.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000
GAP: xyz_in=(1 0 0) xyz_out=(-1 0 0) los=2
left_and_right_cubes.r ( -1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)  2.0000    0.0000

```

Notice how the commands in the first *e* option are run without the gap formatting, but the command in the second is run with gap formatting.

7.2 Script Files: Other Uses of the *f* Option

Earlier, the *f* option was used to change the output formatting of NIRT. This is only one instance of using scripted commands in files to control NIRT. The same principles apply for any command normally available during an interactive NIRT session.

Instead of hand-copying the output to a file, as was done in the previous example using `tire.g`, a more ambitious goal is to output the results of several different ray casts to a single file without manual copying. A script file is thus defined as:

```

# testscript: A Scripted NIRT Example
backout 1
dir -1 0 0
s
dir 1 0 0
s
q

```

Because the intent is to have *only* the output in the file, the *s* option is supplied to the **nirt** command. The output is redirected to a file called `output.txt`.*

```
nirt -s -f testscript nirt_example.g left_and_right_cubes.r > output.txt
```

The contents of that file are the text reports of the two rays cast into the model:

```
Origin (x y z) = (6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (-0.00000000 -0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r ( 3.0000 0.0000 0.0000) 2.0000 0.0000
left_and_right_cubes.r (-1.0000 0.0000 0.0000) 2.0000 0.0000
Origin (x y z) = (-6.63324958 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (-180.00000000 -0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS Obliq_in Attrib
left_and_right_cubes.r (-3.0000 0.0000 0.0000) 2.0000 0.0000
left_and_right_cubes.r ( 1.0000 0.0000 0.0000) 2.0000 0.0000
```

This is useful, but more interesting would be the output in csv format. Fortunately, the *f* option can be used multiple times in a single **nirt** run:

```
nirt -s -f csv -f testscript nirt_example.g left_and_right_cubes.r > output.csv
```

As mentioned in the earlier section, when combinations of *e* and *f* options were used, using multiple instances of the *f* option in this fashion requires paying attention to the left-to-right order. The csv script in the previous case is executed before testscript. The result is the csv equivalent of the preceding file:

```
Ray:
x_orig,y_orig,z_orig,d_orig,h,v,x_dir,y_dir,z_dir,az,el
6.63324958,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,-1.00000000,0.00000000,...

Results:
reg_name,path_name,reg_id,x_in,y_in,z_in,d_in,x_out,y_out,z_out,d_out,los,scaled_los,...
"left_and_right_cubes.r","/left_and_right_cubes.r",1004,3.000000,0.000000,0.000000,3...
"left_and_right_cubes.r","/left_and_right_cubes.r",1004,-1.000000,0.000000,0.000000,-...

Ray:
x_orig,y_orig,z_orig,d_orig,h,v,x_dir,y_dir,z_dir,az,el
-63324958,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000,1.00000000,0.00000000,...

Results:
reg_name,path_name,reg_id,x_in,y_in,z_in,d_in,x_out,y_out,z_out,d_out,los,scaled_los,...
"left_and_right_cubes.r","/left_and_right_cubes.r",1004,-3.000000,0.000000,0.000000,3...
"left_and_right_cubes.r","/left_and_right_cubes.r",1004,1.000000,0.000000,0.000000,-1...
```

As before, this format is trivially imported into a spreadsheet (figure 22).

*These examples use a standard POSIX-style output redirect to create the file. If this doesn't work, the script can be edited to use the **dest** command instead.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Ray:											
2	x_orig	y_orig	z_orig	d_orig	h	v	x_dir	y_dir	z_dir	az	el	
3	6.63324958	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	
4												
5	Results:											
6	reg_name	path_name	reg_id	x_in	y_in	z_in	d_in	x_out	y_out	z_out	d_out	los sca
7	left_and_right_cubes.r	left_and_right_cubes.r	1004	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	2
8	left_and_right_cubes.r	left_and_right_cubes.r	1004	-1	0	0	-1	-3	0	0	-3	2
9												
10	Ray:											
11	x_orig	y_orig	z_orig	d_orig	h	v	x_dir	y_dir	z_dir	az	el	
12	-6.63324958	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-180	0	
13												
14	Results:											
15	reg_name	path_name	reg_id	x_in	y_in	z_in	d_in	x_out	y_out	z_out	d_out	los sca
16	left_and_right_cubes.r	left_and_right_cubes.r	1004	-3	0	0	3	-1	0	0	1	2
17	left_and_right_cubes.r	left_and_right_cubes.r	1004	1	0	0	-1	3	0	0	-3	2
18												
19												

Figure 22. The **f** option output file imported into a spreadsheet.

7.3 Defining a Custom Reporting Format

A final example of the use of the scripting mechanism is constructing a custom-tailored report format and specifying it using the *f* option. In the case of a custom file stored in a user directory, the full file name needs to be supplied just like any other script, e.g., **nirt -f my_report_format.nrt model.g item**.

Generally, it is simplest to use one of the predefined files as a starting point. For example, if the user prefers to have commas between xyz coordinates but otherwise wishes to use the default format, the `default.nrt` file from the installed BRL-CAD system is copied to the local directory and renamed `default-commas.nrt`:

```
machine:~ user$ cp /usr/brlcad/share/brlcad/7.12.5/nirt/default.nrt default-commas.nrt

machine:~ user$ more default-commas.nrt
# default.nrt
# Description: default - Standard NIRT Reporting Format
fmt r "Origin (x y z) = (%.8f %.8f %.8f) (h v d) = (%.4f %.4f %.4f)\ nDirection (x y z)..."
fmt h "      Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS Obliq_in Attrib\ n"
fmt p "%-20s (%9.4f %9.4f %9.4f) %8.4f %8.4f %s\ n" reg_name x_in y_in z_in los obliq_in...
fmt m "You missed the target\ n"
fmt o "OVERLAP: '%s' and '%s' xyz_in=(%g %g %g) los=%g\ n" ov_reg1_name ov_reg2_name ov_...
```

Next, the file is edited to replace all of the spaces in the point strings with commas:

```

machine:~ user$ more default-commas.nrt
fmt r "Origin (x,y,z) = (%.8f,%.8f,%.8f) (h,v,d) = (%.4f,%.4f,%.4f)\ nDirection (x,y,z...
fmt h "      Region Name      Entry (x,y,z)      LOS  Obliq_in Attrib\ n"
fmt p "%-20s (%9.4f,%9.4f,%9.4f) %8.4f %8.4f %s\ n" reg_name x_in y_in z_in los obliq_i...
fmt f ""
fmt m "You missed the target\ n"
fmt o "OVERLAP: '%s' and '%s' xyz_in=(%g,%g,%g) los=%g\ n" ov_reg1_name ov_reg2_name ov...
fmt g ""

```

Running the *center_cube.r* object:

```

machine:~ user$ nirt -s -b -f default-commas.nrt nirt_example.g center_cube.r
s
Origin (x,y,z) = (3.46410162,0.00000000,0.00000000) (h,v,d) = (0.0000,0.0000,0.0000)
Direction (x,y,z) = (-1.00000000,0.00000000,0.00000000) (az,el) = (0.00000000,0.00000000)
      Region Name      Entry (x,y,z)      LOS  Obliq_in Attrib
center_cube.r      (  1.0000,  0.0000,  0.0000)  2.0000  0.0000

```

Notice the commas now present between points. This file can be saved and reused on any NIRT task.

Note: If a user wishes to save the current session configuration of an interactive command line NIRT session at any time, they can always use the **dump** interactive command to print out a script file that contains all the relevant commands required to restore a specific configuration. By default, this file is called *nirt_state*. The **statefile** interactive command is used to change that name if desired. If a user has used in-session commands to alter formatting but wants to preserve them for later use or as a starting point for a new report format, the output of dump is an excellent starting point.

7.4 Customizing Report Output in MGED

The Query Ray Control Panel discussed earlier also provides access to the reporting logic used by MGED when calling NIRT, but it does not provide any graphical aid when it comes to laying out the formatting. All layout logic must be defined with the same syntax already seen for the script files. Customizations of this logic in MGED are done using the **Advanced** option in the lower right corner of the Query Ray Control Panel, which brings up the Query Ray Advanced Settings dialog box (figure 23).

Note also the last line of this dialog box, which provides a place for script commands to be executed before the internal *s* command is run. It functions just like the *-e* option on the normal command line, including the syntax of separating all commands except the last one with semicolons. This is useful for setup not possible in normal command line operation, as illustrated in the next section.

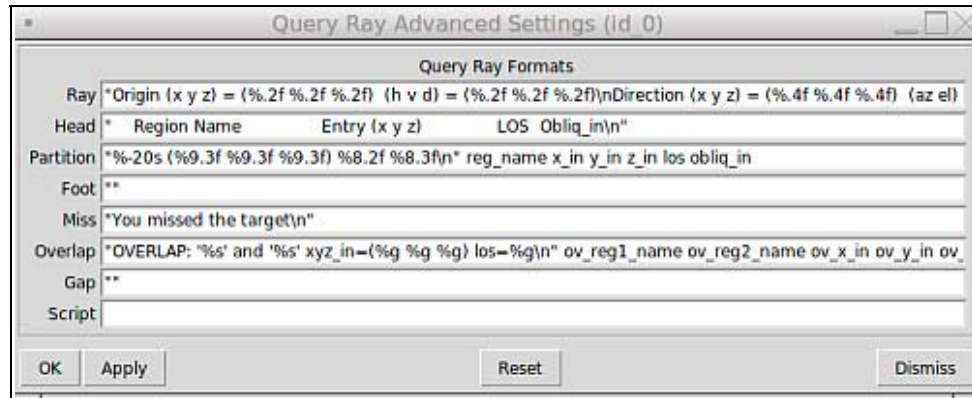


Figure 23. MGED's Query Ray Advanced Settings dialog box.

7.5 Reporting Attributes in MGED: Advanced Formatting and Scripting

As mentioned earlier, reporting attributes with NIRT inside of MGED is more involved than the strictly command line interface allows. In default NIRT reporting inside MGED, the attributes column is not even listed. Attributes can be reported with NIRT in MGED, but it requires custom formatting and scripting.

The first step is to open the Query Ray Advanced Settings dialog box. Examining the default NIRT formatting file used on the command line reveals that the partition formatting string needs a **%s** variable added and the **attributes** variable in position to be supplied to the **%s**. Also, the **Attrib** column header is added to **Head** (figure 24).

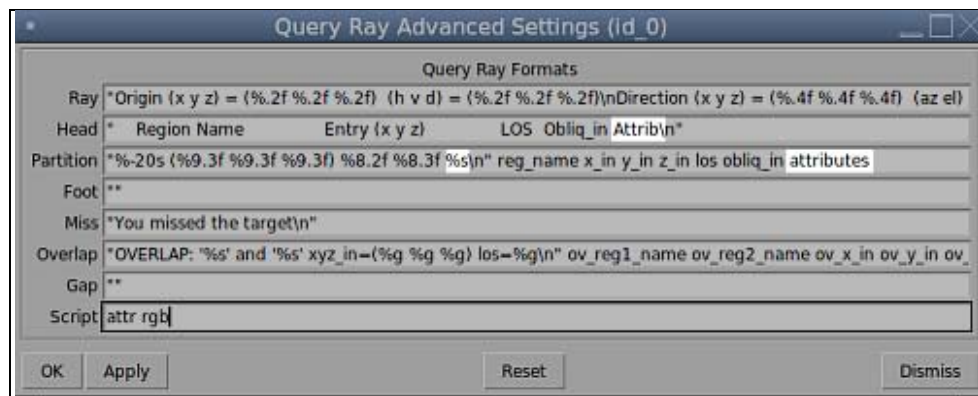


Figure 24. Query Ray Advanced Settings dialog box showing changes to values (white highlight).

The second step is to use the **Script** line in this dialog box to add **rgb** to the attributes list. Because the script line is run before MGED sends the **s** command, the attributes list will be updated by the time the ray is cast and the subsequent report is generated.

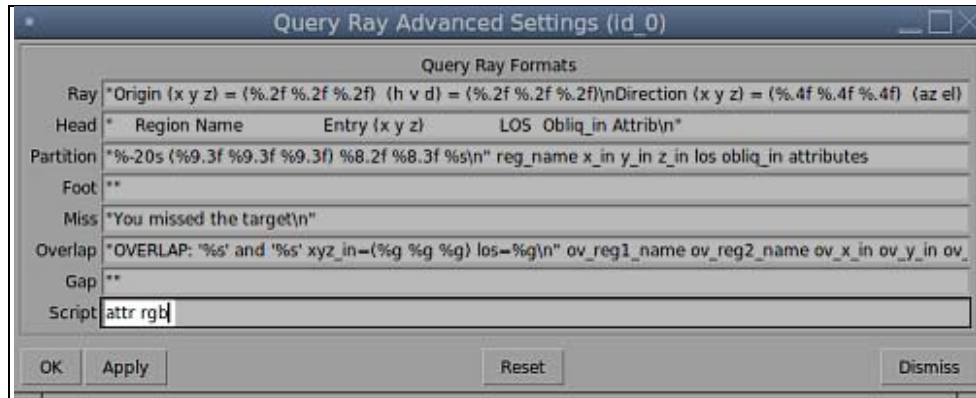


Figure 25. Adding commands to the **Script** line in the advanced settings dialog.

Unless graphical visualization is needed, it is probably simpler to work from the NIRT interactive command line in cases where a lot of adjustment of attribute reporting is needed. However, if MGED is needed, this technique will allow custom reports inside of MGED that include attributes.

7.6 Available Information for Inclusion in Reports

There are many cases where the user may want to change what NIRT is reporting instead of, or in addition to, the formatting of the reports. NIRT internally defines values that it supports as output options, most of which are not reported in the default format for the sake of brevity and clarity. It also defines “events” corresponding to various model geometric states encountered by the ray, which are used to trigger print events (table 4). The available variables pertain to the ray, partitions, overlaps, and gaps. Other event options typically use only labeling strings. The variables are listed in appendix B and can be used to change reported information. The csv output format is one example of such use.

Table 4. Report event types.

Event	Description
r	Ray. A ray is cast. The formatting associated with r will print regardless of whether a region is encountered.
h	Header. First output after a ray hits anything. Formatting at h is output once per ray.
p	Partition. Output for each region encountered by the ray. Typically, this will be where most of the information about a model is reported.
f	Footnote. Last output statement after a ray hits anything; a footnote line after the ray has completed its evaluations; once per ray.
g	Gap. Output written once for each gap the ray may encounter.
m	Miss. If triggered, prints a message that nothing was hit; maximum once per ray.
o	Overlap. Output written once for each overlap along the ray.

8. Summary

- NIRT is the standard, interactive ray trace query tool used for obtaining precise, detailed information about specific areas of a model via individual ray queries.
- NIRT offers a wide variety of formatting options for various analysis needs as well as support for custom formats.
- Running NIRT within MGED offers additional graphical feedback not available when run outside of MGED.
- NIRT provides both command-line and file-based scripting to allow for powerful, automated, custom analyses.

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Appendix A. Debugging Options

In cases where problems are being encountered, it is possible to use debugging options to print additional information related to the raytracing process. NIRT exposes two levels of debugging: the core raytracing library and NIRT itself.

A.1 librt Debugging Information

In cases where detailed behavior of the core raytracing routines is of interest, it is possible to use the *x* (lower case “x”) option to print additional diagnostic messages.* (See the **librt** header files for more details about the very extensive debugging options provided.)

```
machine:~ user$ nirt -s -b -x 0x002 -e "s; q" nirt_example.g center_cube.r

*****shootray cpu=0 0,0 lvl=0 a_onehit=0 (NIRT ray)
Pnt (3.4641016151377543864, 0, 0)
Dir (-1, 0, 0)
-----Partition list passed to a_hit() routine
00604d50: PT center_cube.s (ARB8#0) center_cube.s (ARB8#0) (2.4641,4.4641)
    InHIT dist=2.4641 (surf 5)
    OutHIT dist=4.4641 (surf 4)
    Primitives: center_cube.s,
    Untrimmed Segments spanning this interval:
        0680d600: SEG center_cube.s (2.4641,4.4641) st_bit=0 xray#=0
    Region: /center_cube.r
-----
Origin (x y z) = (3.46410162 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
    Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
center_cube.r          ( 1.0000  0.0000  0.0000)  2.0000  0.0000
-----shootray cpu=0 0,0 lvl=0 (NIRT ray) HIT ret=1
```

A.2 NIRT Debugging Information

NIRT itself also provides debugging information. It is accessed using the *X* option.[†] NIRT provides five different debug flags, as seen in `nirt.h`:

```
/** FLAG VALUES FOR nirt_debug */
#define DEBUG_INTERACT 0x001
#define DEBUG_SCRIPTS 0x002
#define DEBUG_MAT      0x004
#define DEBUG_BACKOUT  0x008
#define DEBUG_HITS     0x010
```

0x001 and 0x002 pertain to interaction and scripts, respectively:

***librt**'s diagnostic setting can also be set in the interactive environment with the **libdebug** command.

[†]The **nirt** level diagnostics can be set in the interactive environment with the **debug** command.

```

machine:~ user$ nirt -s -b -X 0x001 -e "s; q" nirt_example.g center_cube.r
interact(READING_STRING, 603c10)...
sgetc((null)) '(null)' '(null)'... initializing
sgetc(s; q) '(null)' '(null)'... initializing
returning 's' (o163)
line_buffer[0] = 's' (o163)
sgetc(s; q) 's; q' ';' q'... returning ';' (o73)
Line buffer contains 's'
Origin (x y z) = (3.46410162 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS  Obliq_in Attrib
center_cube.r      (    1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)    2.0000    0.0000
sgetc(s; q) 's; q' 'q'... returning ' ' (o40)
Skipping ' '
sgetc(s; q) 's; q' 'q'... returning 'q' (o161)
line_buffer[0] = 'q' (o161)
sgetc(s; q) 's; q' "... returning EOS
Line buffer contains 'q'

```

```

machine:~ user$ nirt -s -b -X 0x002 -e "s; q" nirt_example.g center_cube.r
interact(READING_STRING, 603c10)...
sgetc((null)) '(null)' '(null)'... initializing
sgetc(s; q) '(null)' '(null)'... initializing
returning 's' (o163)
line_buffer[0] = 's' (o163)
sgetc(s; q) 's; q' ';' q'... returning ';' (o73)
Line buffer contains 's'
Origin (x y z) = (3.46410162 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS  Obliq_in Attrib
center_cube.r      (    1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)    2.0000    0.0000
sgetc(s; q) 's; q' 'q'... returning ' ' (o40)
Skipping ' '
sgetc(s; q) 's; q' 'q'... returning 'q' (o161)
line_buffer[0] = 'q' (o161)
sgetc(s; q) 's; q' "... returning EOS
Line buffer contains 'q'
user@localhost $ nirt -s -b -X 0x002 -e "s; q" nirt_example.g center_cube.r
- - - - - The command-line scripts - - - - -
1. script string 's; q'
- - - - -
- - - - - The command-line scripts - - - - -
1. script string 's; q'
- - - - -
      Attempting to run literal 's; q'
Origin (x y z) = (3.46410162 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
      Region Name          Entry (x y z)          LOS  Obliq_in Attrib
center_cube.r      (    1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)    2.0000    0.0000

```

The 0x004 DEBUG_MAT flag pertains to the *M* option seen earlier in the **saveview** MGED command example that supplies a matrix for NIRT to read. Adding the debug option to the script triggers a printout of the matrix:


```
#!/bin/sh
nirt -M -X 0x004 nirt_example.g center_cube.r <<EOF
orientation 5.000000000000000e-01 5.000000000000001e-01 5.000000000000000e-01 4.999999999999999e-
01;
eye_pt 0.000000000000000e+00 0.000000000000000e+00 0.000000000000000e+00;
```

```
machine:~ user$ sh tsv.script
MATRIX view matrix:
-0.000    1.000    0.000    0.000
 0.000    0.000    1.000    0.000
 1.000    0.000   -0.000    0.000
 0.000    0.000    0.000    1.000
Origin (x y z) = (0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 -0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 -0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
center_cube.r      (  1.0000    0.0000   -0.0000)   2.0000    0.0000
```

DEBUG_BACKOUT and DEBUG_HITS pertain to the backout option and geometry hits:

```
machine:~ user$ nirt -s -b -X 0x008 -e "s; q" nirt_example.g center_cube.r
Backing out 3.4641 units to (3.4641 0 0), shooting dir is (-1 0 0)
Origin (x y z) = (3.46410162 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
center_cube.r      (  1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)   2.0000    0.0000
```

```
machine:~ user$ nirt -s -b -X 0x010 -e "s; q" nirt_example.g center_cube.r
Origin (x y z) = (3.46410162 0.00000000 0.00000000) (h v d) = (0.0000 0.0000 0.0000)
Direction (x y z) = (-1.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000) (az el) = (0.00000000 0.00000000)
  Region Name      Entry (x y z)      LOS  Obliq_in  Attrib
Partition 1 entry: (1, 0, 0) exit: (-1, 0, 0)
center_cube.r      (  1.0000    0.0000    0.0000)   2.0000    0.0000
```

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Appendix B. Report Format Variable Listings

Table B-1. Ray variables.

Command	Variables
x_orig	x coordinate of ray origination point
y_orig	y coordinate of ray origination point
z_orig	z coordinate of ray origination point
d_orig	d coordinate of ray origination point
h	h coordinate for the entire ray
v	v coordinate for the entire ray
x_dir	x component of direction vector
y_dir	y component of direction vector
z_dir	z component of direction vector
a	Azimuth of view (i.e., of ray direction)
e	Elevation of view (i.e., of ray direction)

Table B-2. Partition variables.

Command	Variables
attributes	A string variable consisting of the names and values of the attributes requested by the attr interactive command or the -A command line option
x_in	x coordinate of entry into current region
y_in	y coordinate of entry into current region
z_in	z coordinate of entry into current region
d_in	d coordinate of entry into current region
x_out	x coordinate of exit from current region
y_out	y coordinate of exit from current region
z_out	z coordinate of exit from current region
d_out	d coordinate of exit from current region
los	Line-of-sight distance through current region
scaled_los	Scaled line of sight: product of line-of-sight distance through current region and region solidity ^a (sometimes called “percent LOS”)
path_name	Full path name of current region
reg_name	Name of current region
reg_id	Region ID of current region
claimant_count	Number of regions claiming this partition (i.e., participating in a retained overlap)
claimant_list	Space-separated list of names of regions claiming this partition (i.e., participating in a retained overlap)
claimant_listn	Same as claimant_list, except that it is newline- rather than space-separated
obliq_in	Entry obliquity for current region
obliq_out	Exit obliquity for current region
nm_x_in	x component of entry normal vector
nm_y_in	y component of entry normal vector
nm_z_in	z component of entry normal vector
nm_h_in	h component of entry normal vector

Table B-2. Partition variables (continued).

nm_v_in	v component of entry normal vector
nm_d_in	d component of entry normal vector
nm_x_out	x component of exit normal vector
nm_y_out	y component of exit normal vector
nm_z_out	z component of exit normal vector
nm_h_out	h component of exit normal vector
nm_v_out	v component of exit normal vector
nm_d_out	d component of exit normal vector
surf_num_in	Entry-surface ID of entry solid
surf_num_out	Exit-surface ID of exit solid

^aRegion solidity refers to a thickness equivalence factor often used to simulate material properties like density.

Table B-3. Overlap variables.

Command	Overlap Variables
ov_reg1_name	Name of one of the overlapping regions
ov_reg2_name	Name of the other overlapping region
ov_reg1_id	Region ID of one of the overlapping regions
ov_reg2_id	Region ID of the other overlapping region
ov_sol_in	Name of one of the overlapping solids
ov_sol_out	Name of the other overlapping solid
ov_los	Line-of-sight distance through the overlap
ov_x_in	x coordinate of entry into overlap
ov_y_in	y coordinate of entry into overlap
ov_z_in	z coordinate of entry into overlap
ov_d_in	d coordinate of entry into overlap
ov_x_out	x coordinate of exit from overlap
ov_y_out	y coordinate of exit from overlap
ov_z_out	z coordinate of exit from overlap
ov_d_out	d coordinate of exit from overlap

Table B-4. Gap variables.

Command	Variables
x_gap_in	x coordinate of entry into gap
y_gap_in	y coordinate of entry into gap
z_gap_in	z coordinate of entry into gap
gap_los	Line-of-sight distance through gap

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